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port; and on the same date the Norwegian bark *Wakefield*, for Brunswick, Ga., via Barbados, for orders, with no cargo, in stone ballast, and also with a small amount of sand ballast from the Plate region, 1 passenger, and no change in the personnel of the crew while in this port.

No other vessels left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports during the period under consideration.

Bubonic plague in Chile.

There have been no reports received here from Chile for almost a month, with the single exception of the following, received on the 14th instant from Santiago: "There are now under treatment in the lazaretto of the city of Valparaiso 160 persons who are suffering from bubonic plague."

Immigration and emigration in Argentina.

During the month of April, 1905, there entered the ports of the Republic of Argentina 16,872 immigrants, and departed from the same ports 13,289, thus leaving as a gain in the population the number of 3,583.

Cholera in Persia.

A dispatch has been received from Teheran, Persia, stating that 3 deaths from Asiatic cholera had occurred in that city on the 12th instant.

Mortality in the State of São Paulo.

São Paulo (capital).—Population estimated at about 225,000. Week ended April 30, 1905. Total deaths 84, not including 7 stillbirths. Causes of death: Whooping cough, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 3; cancer, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 11; of the circulatory system, 7; of the respiratory system, 8; of the digestive system, 23; of the urinary system, 2; congenital debility, 5; senile debility, 2; violence, 4, and diseases badly defined, 8. Natives, 68; foreigners, 16. Daily average number of deaths, 12.

Week ended May 7, 1905: Total deaths, 93, not including 14 stillbirths. Causes of death: Bubonic plague, 1; measles, 1; grippe, 1; enteric fever, 1; dysentery, 1; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 2; septicæmia, 1; anchylostomiasis, 2; general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 9; of the circulatory system, 10; of the respiratory system, 13; of the digestive system, 20; of the urinary system, 1; of the skin, 3; congenital debility, 6; violence, 1, and diseases badly defined, 1. Daily average of deaths, 13.2. Natives, 68; foreigners, 25.

Santos.—Week ended April 30, 1905. Total deaths, 31, not including 3 stillbirths. Causes of death: Tuberculosis, 1; cancer, 1; general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 3; of the circulatory system, 3; of the respiratory system, 3, of the digestive system, 10; accidents during puerperal state, 1; disease of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 2, and diseases badly defined, 3. Natives, 24; foreigners, 6. Daily average of deaths, 4.42.

Campinas.—Week ended April 30, 1905. Total deaths, 24; no stillbirths. Causes of death: Tuberculosis, 3; septicæmia, 1; syphilis,

1; diseases of the nervous system, 1; of the circulatory system, 5; of the respiratory system, 3; of the digestive system, 3; of the urinary system, 1; congenital debility, 1; violence, 4; diseases badly defined, none; poisoning, 1. Natives, 17; foreigners, 7. Daily average of deaths, 3.41.

Mortality of Rio de Janeiro for the week ended May 14, 1905.

During the week ended on the above-named date there were in all 281 deaths. Of this number 18 were caused by yellow fever, with 42 new cases reported, of which number 29 were confirmed before the issuance of the report. Nine of the deaths occurred in the hospital São Sebastião, and the remainder in 6 of the city districts. At the close of the week there were 41 cases in the hospital and 3 other cases under observation.

This report does not seem so favorable as the last one, and it is very difficult, indeed impossible, to predict the future from the information at hand.

Variola caused only 3 deaths with 8 new cases, and at the end of the week there were 24 cases in the hospital São Sebastião.

There were no cases and no deaths from bubonic plague, and there is but 1 case remaining in the hospital, convalescent.

There have been no cases of plague in this city for 3 weeks, and there has been only 1 death during that period.

Other causes of death were: Measles, 1; whooping cough, 1; grippe, 11; enteric fever, 1; beriberi, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, pulmonary form, 58; other forms 3; septicæmia, 1; cancer, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 25; of the circulatory system, 41; of the respiratory system, 37; of the digestive system, 40; of the urinary system, 10; puerperal septicæmia, 2; diseases of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 9; senile debility, 5; violence, 7; and suicide, 1.

By localities: In houses, homes, hotels, etc., 187; in civil hospitals, 27; in military hospitals, 3; in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 56; in asylums, convents, etc., 5; in localities unknown, 3.

Natives, 201; foreigners, 78; and nationality unknown, 2. All yellow fever deaths this week were among foreigners.

Daily average of deaths, 40.14; same for the preceding week, 36.14; and for the corresponding week of 1904, 49.85.

Rate per each 1,000 of the population, estimated at 905,000, 16.19.

Highest range of the thermometer, centigrade, 27°; lowest, 17.3°; average for the week, 21.29°. Total rainfall for the week, 5.16 mm.

Recurrence of yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro following on commencement of harbor works—Mortality among fish in bay.

The following report from Consul-General Seeger, dated May 20, has been transmitted to this Bureau from the Department of State:

Yellow fever, which has prevailed in this port for many years, had been almost completely eradicated, when recently the following coincidences were observed in the Rio port: Commencement of dredging in an infected part of the harbor for the new harbor works; great mortality among the fish of the bay; recurrence of the yellow fever in an epidemic form, and this in the winter season.